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## Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

**YOUR Flag and my Flag** And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—secure within its folds  
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight  
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white  
The one Flag—the great Flag—the Flag for me and you—  
Glories all else beside—the red and white and blue.

**YOUR Flag and my Flag** And how it flies today  
In your land and my land and half a world away  
Rounded and blood-red the stripes forever gleam  
Snow-white and red-white—the good fellowship  
dreams:

Step-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—  
The glorious golden of the day, a shelter through the night

**YOUR Flag and my Flag** To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as hearts beat and lives rally pipe  
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the day  
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie  
Home land and far land and half the world around,  
Old Glory bears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

### AGREE ON JOINT PROGRAM

British Employers and Organized Labor in Accord on Conditions to Govern the Future.

The industrial conference at London enthusiastically adopted the first joint program for the betterment of working conditions ever reached by the united efforts of organized labor and employers.

The government's representatives promised that the government would make immediate efforts to carry out the program of readjustment of relations between capital and labor.

The program, embodied in a secret report, recommended, it is understood, the following immediate reforms:

"A 48-hour week with a scale of minimum wages to be applied universally.

"Trade boards for organized trades.

"The wages and hours recognized and agreed on by the trades unions and the employers to be applied to all other workers and employers.

"Trade conferences to be held on future war bonuses, the maintenance of the unemployed and old age pensions."

The transport workers and miners were not represented at the meeting.

### Italy Cuts Hours of Labor.

The Italian bureau of Information, New York, issued copies of a cable message from Rome announcing that Italian labor and capital had entered into a "partnership agreement" at Milan. All of the 500,000 members of the Italian federation, under the agreement, have their working hours reduced from twelve to eight hours a day.

According to the bureau, the agreement marks the first trial of the eight-hour day in Italy, the reduction in hours for those in the mechanical trades being set for May 10, while July 10 will inaugurate the new scale for the metal trades workers. The shorter hours, however, the message sets forth, will not mean a decrease in pay, because there will be an advance in wages amounting to 30 per cent for the first two supplementary hours, and a 100 per cent increase for overtime.

The agreement, according to the bureau, was arrived at through friendly discussion and without any hints of strikes.

By the terms of an award made public by V. Everitt Macy, the umpire selected by the National war labor board to pass upon the demands of the Marine Workers' affiliation of New York, all harbor and marine transport workers in New York are granted the eight-hour day with time and one-half for overtime. The demands of the men for higher wages and that the award be retroactive to December 1 are denied.

The federal government of Australia has taken measures to prevent the landing of bolsheviks and other undesirable. The government has dismissed 500 shipbuilding employees on Cockatoo island, owing to the men's "no slow motion."



1—The 369th infantry in the stadium of City College, New York, to be decorated by General Collardet on behalf of the French government. 2—Delegation of the peace conference inspecting the devastated regions of France to determine the indemnities. 3—Latest photograph of Premier Paderewski of Poland, made in Paris, where he was presenting the claims of his country for Danzig.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Wilson Consents to Compromise on the Japanese Claims to Rights in Shantung.

### GERMANS ARE IN VERSAILLES

Meet Representatives of the Allies and Present Credentials—Plan for Trying Former Kaiser—Great Bomb Plot in America Attributed to Radicals.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

In the interest of an early peace and of the successful organization of the league of nations, President Wilson relaxed last week somewhat from his hitherto uncompromising attitude in the matter of secret treaties and self-determination. As a result the controversy over Kiau-Chau and the Shantung peninsula was ended in favor of Japan, which is to get all the old German concessions and grants. The Chinese delegation argued and protested in vain, and there was an intimation that, though it would not withdraw from the conference, it would appeal to the United States senate.

Viscount China successfully objected to the publication of the treaty of 1915 which was imposed on China, and the two countries will be left to agree on the details of carrying out that pact and the agreement of 1918. The understanding is that the city of Kiau-Chau will be given back to China, but that Japan will retain the port privileges. More important are the rights Japan obtains in the Shantung district, including the most valuable railway and mineral concessions.

Since Great Britain virtually refused to support the American contention in favor of China and evidently intended to stand by her Japanese alliance, and as Japan made it clear that if her demands were rejected she would not remain in either the peace conference or the league of nations, there was nothing for Mr. Wilson to do but yield, and thus one of the most serious disputes of the conference was settled. The American delegation considered the agreement the best possible to be obtained, and confidence is felt that the league of nations will be able to protect China's rights fully in the future. The Japanese military forces are to be withdrawn from Shantung as speedily as possible.

If the Italian controversy can be settled as well as this, the peace makers may certainly congratulate themselves, but at this writing the end of that dispute is not in sight. The Italian delegation, returning home, was accorded wildly enthusiastic receptions everywhere, and the parliament gave Premier Orlando a vote of confidence, only a small group of Socialists opposing. It was expected that Orlando and his colleagues, strengthened by this vote, would go back to Paris and resume their efforts to put through the Italian claims; but Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, according to reports, were as firm as ever in the determination that Fiume should not be given to Italy. The probable outcome, it was predicted, would be the internationalization of that port.

In his memorandum to Orlando, Mr. Wilson said the town of Volpna should belong to Italy, and this has raised another row. Volpna is an Albanian port, and the Albanian delegation said its seizure by Italy would start a movement that would mean the dismemberment of Albania. Already the Greeks and Serbians were claiming parts of that country, because of Mr. Wilson's stand concerning Volpna.

Among the minor difficulties of the peace conference was a protest by the Belgian delegates against the indemnity arrangements. It had been provided that Belgium should receive \$500,000,000 as a part of the five billions that Germany is to be required to pay by the end of next year. This was unsatisfactory to the Belgians because it left undecided the proportion of the total reparation money to be allotted to them, and the Brussels government decided its delegates could not sign a treaty that did not provide for a complete fulfillment of the promises made Belgium by her allies.

These and several other matters having delayed the completion of the peace treaty, it could not be presented to the Germans last week, but this ceremony, it was believed, would take place Monday. The German plenipotentiaries arrived at Versailles on Wednesday and were received by a representative of the French foreign ministry with cold but carefully studied-out formality, after which they were housed in the Hotel des Reservoirs. On Thursday they handed over their credentials to an allied commission headed by Jules Cambon, and the same day witnessed their first formal meeting with the allied peace commissioners as represented by a special committee that included Americans.

Though these Germans are called plenipotentiaries, there was some doubt last week as to the adequacy of their powers and especially as to their qualifications to speak and act for Bavaria. Examination into this matter, it was said, might further delay the presentation of the peace terms. It is understood the Germans will be given enough time to study the treaty and to transmit it to the national assembly at Weimar, but that its terms would not be subject to any material modifications at their demand. Should the Germans refuse to sign the treaty their further resistance to the allies could be but little more than passive, and doubtless Marshal Foch has in hand full plans to meet that situation. These presumably would include the occupation of more German territory, the seizure of more material resources and the continuation of the blockade. Prominent Huns are quoted daily in protest against the "harshness" of the terms, which they aver will only throw Germany into the hands of the bolsheviks. An argument that already has lost most of its force. The publication of the terms which Herr Erzberger had drawn up to be imposed on the allies after their defeat doesn't tend to increase the spirit of leniency toward the Huns, for they were planning to impose on France and Belgium the most crushing of terms.

That the former kaiser will be tried for at least some of his crimes seemed reasonably certain, since the commission on responsibility recommended that he be arraigned before an international tribunal "not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties." This decision was reached despite the sentimental protests of the Japanese and the painfully technical objections of Mr. Lansing. The viewpoint of the Japanese is easily understandable, since for them to admit that a kaiser of Germany is responsible for his actions to anyone short of divinity would be knocking off one of the legs of their own emperor's throne. Perhaps Mr. Lansing could make his position clear to a committee of the bar association, but the layman can scarcely comprehend it.

According to the recommendation of the commission, offenders of lesser rank are to be tried before tribunals of the country or countries whose nationals suffered by their crimes. The German government is required to furnish all documents and information in its possession necessary to discover the offenders and fix their responsibility. The Netherlands government is to be asked to surrender the ex-kaiser, and the German government is called on to give up all the other accused persons.

The revised covenant of the league of nations was made public Monday and at a plenary session of the peace conference it was adopted unanimously on motion of President Wilson. He first explained to the delegates all the changes that had been made and the reasons therefor. Italy was not present at the meeting, but it was included among the charter members of the league. The French and Japanese amendments were offered and discussed briefly, but were not pressed, and the covenant was adopted without their inclusion. Sir James Eric Drum-

mond was made secretary general of the league and the representatives of Brazil, Belgium, Greece and Spain, were selected temporarily to represent the lesser powers. At once began the making of plans for the first meeting of the league, and it was admitted that this would be held in Washington in October next, in the White House, under the presidency of Mr. Wilson. At that time the assembly will complete the organization and the next session will be held in Geneva, the permanent seat of the league.

Republican senators who are still unsatisfied with the league covenant—and they are rather numerous—agreed to hold a conference on the question as soon as the president issued the call for an extra session of congress. They are determined that the covenant shall be further amended, and some of them favor a plan to try to dissociate it from the peace treaty. The latter, they agree, must not be unduly delayed, and they are a unit in demanding the early return of all American troops from foreign lands. Half a dozen or more of the original opponents of the league in the senate will support the amended covenant, but some of the Republican leaders assert that there are still 33 on the list of those who will not accept it.

Once more we are asked to believe that the bolshevik regime in Russia is waning, and according to the story, Lenin and Trotsky have sought in vain for assurances of asylum in various European countries. Petrograd is being evacuated by the bolsheviks, say dispatches from Helsingfors, and the government is sending away many of the inhabitants. On their western and northern fronts the soviet forces met with decided reverses, but their leaders claimed these were counter-balanced by gains in the South.

The soviet government of Munich at last accounts was still holding out, but the city was being closely surrounded by troops of the German government and the rule of the communists, it was said, was near its end. Elsewhere in Germany it was the same old story of repeated outbreaks of the Spartacists, street fights and riots, and strikes.

The sensation of the week in the United States was the uncovering of a grisly plot to assassinate leading citizens in all parts of the country. Several scores of cleverly constructed bombs were mailed from New York city to members of the cabinet, senators, representatives, judges and wealthy men, and only the failure to attach sufficient postage prevented the murder or maiming of many of the intended victims. Practically all of those whose death was thus sought have been concerned in some way with the prosecution or deportation of members of the I. W. W. and other radicals, so the source of the bombs is not far to seek. The reds had threatened a demonstration on May 1 in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and others convicted of the San Francisco bomb outrage, and Eugene V. Debs, when sent to prison for violating the espionage act, had voiced a similar threat. Investigation showed the bombs had been mailed on different days with the evident plan that they should be received by the victims on the same day. The Socialists denied any part in the plot or any knowledge of it, but its discovery and the general feeling of indignation it aroused resulted in the suppression of their plans for elaborate May day celebrations in various cities.

Two great disasters occurred last week on opposite sides of the globe. In San Salvador there was a severe earthquake which resulted in great loss of life and property, though its extent is not yet fully known. A large section of Yokohama was swept by fire, fully 2,000 buildings being destroyed, including part of the business district.

What might be regarded as a disaster by many also hit the United States, for the tax on luxuries went into effect on May 1. This boosts the cost on innumerable articles if the price is in excess of specified sums, and also applies to soft drinks, druggists' sundries, candy and other things that have become almost necessities for many Americans.



by Wilbur D Nesbitt  
Author of  
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,  
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats  
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,  
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—  
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,  
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,  
An echo that shall never grow the less,  
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns  
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—  
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones  
Who planned the structure in the former years,  
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life  
That this great nation-song should never cease,  
Who blent the surging song of somber strife  
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north  
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west  
And in the mighty song their lips send forth  
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.  
And deeper than the very deepest chord  
Are the foundations laid in days ago  
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—  
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song  
That quivers in the bosom of the sky  
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—  
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.  
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,  
The bugles shout in answer to the drum  
And send a sense of strength to you and me  
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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## "MADE IN AMERICA"

### "Made In Europe" No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves.

Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely.

It'll pay you. Join the movement now!

### NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

J. W. Suroy vs. C. M. Tallant, et al. No. 16046

Before J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.

In this cause, it appears by affidavit that defendant C. M. Tallant is justly indebted to plaintiff, and is a non resident of Tennessee, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied upon his property and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Knoxville Independent, a newspaper published in the City of Knoxville, Tenn., for four consecutive weeks, commanding the defendant, C. M. Tallant, to appear before me, at my office in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 6th day of June 1919, and make defense to said suit, or it will be proceeded with ex parte.

This 10th day of May 1919  
J. R. Ailor, Justice of the Peace for Knox County, Tennessee.  
May, 10 17-24-31 1919

Sweet Thought.  
Cane sugar, we are told, beats beet sugar, but beet sugar beats no sugar at all.—Boston Transcript.

### NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

TOB. M. GUDGER AND HAT

THE G. GUDGER

J. Albert Robbins vs. B. M. Gudger et al.

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 16607

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants, B. M. Gudger and wife Hatie G. Gudger are justly indebted to J. Albert Robbins the complainant and that they are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing Ex Parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 3rd day of May 1919  
J. C. FORD, Clerk and Master.  
O. L. White, Atty.  
May 3 10 17 24 1919

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